

# How millennials are affecting the price of your home

May 20 2019, by Jimmie Lenz

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Credit: Andres Ayrton from Pexels

It used to be that everyone wanted to buy a home, seeking pleasure and security, as well as the potential for future wealth.

But younger Americans are buying homes far less often than their elders' generations did, and that puts a large sector of the U.S. economy at risk.

[Millennial home ownership levels](#) are dramatically lower than the those of previous generations at a similar age. In 1985, 45.5% of 25- to 34-year-olds owned homes in the U.S. By 2015, this had fallen about 25%.

Since the housing industry currently accounts for [15% to 18% of the nation's gross domestic product](#), any change in established behavior could have substantial consequences on the larger economy.

[Researchers like me](#) who are interested in the future of the U.S. economy are faced with some difficult questions about how millennials' behavior is changing the [housing market](#).

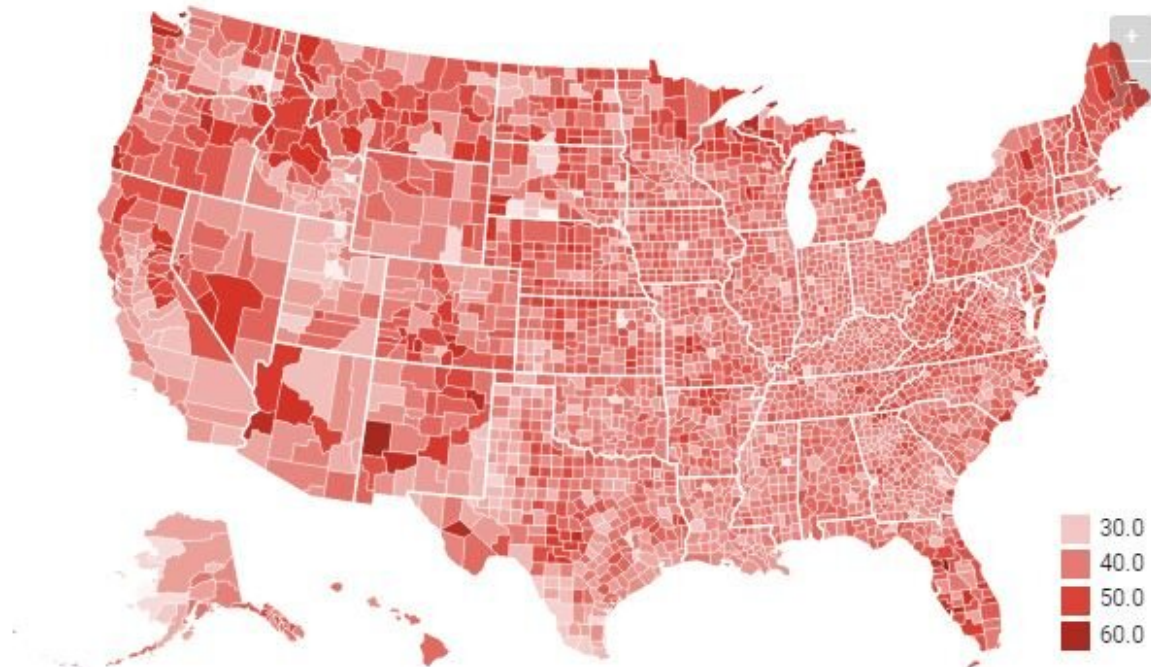
My recent research suggests that both increases and decreases in home [prices](#) can be directly tied to where millennials choose to live. If a long-term behavioral change is afoot, and this generation continues not to buy homes, it will very directly impact GDP.

## Homeownership

Research has shown that [younger generations lag behind](#) previous generations in terms of milestones like homeownership and marriage.

## Average age in 2017

The overall U.S. population is gradually getting older, but the average age in some counties is much younger than it is in others.



Credit: The Conversation

One of the assets that set previous generations apart is home equity. In 2001, Gen-Xers held an average of US\$130,000 in assets, compared to millennials in 2016 that held almost 31% less.

However, assets attributed to home equity are subject to the whims of the housing market. Just ask anyone [still underwater](#) on a home purchased before the financial crisis.

And home equity isn't just vulnerable to large-scale economic upheavals. In fact, it's constantly fluctuating.

## Age and cost

I analyzed data from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey from about 800 of the most populous counties in the U.S., or about 85% of the population, in a study that has not yet been published. The data show a rather disconcerting trend.

If no one ever moved from one county to another, almost all counties would gradually grow older in terms of average age.

However, the migration of primarily younger individuals has caused an escalation in this aging shift. Some areas are aging much more quickly than expected. In those areas, home prices have been vulnerable to long-term declines.

### Average age and the housing market

The average age of some U.S. counties is getting higher, while others are becoming younger on average. Those aging counties are more likely to have shrinking populations and decreasing home values.



Credit: The Conversation

In other words, the trend of rising or falling home values follows patterns of migration in the U.S.

From 2010 to 2016, counties with aging populations were about 50% more likely to have experienced a decline in home values than those counties that were becoming "younger." Not surprisingly, counties that were becoming younger were often experiencing increases in both populations and in the prices of homes.

Two areas that provide an illustration of this are key to the oil and gas industry: the Midland-Odessa area of Texas and Ward County, North Dakota. Both areas have experienced not only a net decrease in the age of residents, but also a net increase in population.

This is far from a rural phenomenon. In Allegheny County, the Pennsylvania county that's home to Pittsburgh, a similar increase in population has also decreased the average age of its residents.

## **The cost of a home**

Millennials' migration to particular counties has fueled [speculative real estate transactions](#).

In 2018, such transactions are reaching levels just below the pre-crisis highs, accounting for almost 11% of all homes sold last year. The prices are inflated by buyers looking to "flip" houses. This forces younger buyers to compete with the professionals, pushing them out of the markets they are migrating to.

## Home price index

The Case-Shiller index shows that U.S. residential real estate prices have been increasing since 2011.



Prices inflation-adjusted March, 2019 dollars.

Credit: The Conversation

Younger buyers are further frustrated by the cost of what economists refer to as frictions. Frictions include [commissions that average 5% to 6%](#) of the purchase price, myriad inspection and appraisal fees, as well as mortgage and title insurance. All of this runs counter to the transparency and ease of access many millennials have become used to in the modern world.

Since the younger [generation](#) is [better educated](#), one might expect significant wage increases to counter some of these frictions. But recent graduates between the ages of 22 and 27 [earn about 2% less](#) than their predecessors did in 1990.

If [home prices](#) had also stayed relatively flat, this likely wouldn't be an

issue. However, from 2000 to the present, average [home prices](#) have increased by about 3.8% annually, though this varies dramatically from county to county.

As urban areas continue to attract more new residents, many young people may need to reassess the true value that home ownership offers. Meanwhile, older generations are likely just becoming aware of the impact of millennial migration on the American dream. If you live in an area that is aging faster than the natural rate, the probability of your [home](#) value decreasing is very real.

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